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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

VIRGINIA M. ORGILL,

Plaintiff,

v.

C. R. BARD, INCORPORATED and BARD

PERIPHERAL VASCULAR, INCORPORATED,

Defendants.

STIPULATION AND ORDER TO STAY DISCOVERY AND ALL PRETRIAL DEADLINES (SECOND REQUEST)

Case No. 2:19-cv-01882-RFB-BNW

Plaintiff Virgina M. Orgill ("Plaintiff") and Defendants C. R. Bard, Inc. and Bard Peripheral Vascular, Inc. ("Defendants" and collectively with Plaintiff, the "Parties"), pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) and (d) and LR IA 6-1, respectfully request that this Court temporarily stay discovery and all pretrial deadlines, as set forth in the revised Discovery Plan (Dkt. 37), until **February 26, 2021** while the Parties finalize settlement documents. In support thereof, the Parties state as follows:

1. This case was part of the Multi-District Litigation proceeding *In re: Bard IVC Filters Product Liability Litigation*, pending before Senior Judge David Campbell of the District of Arizona.

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- 2. Plaintiff alleges experiencing complications following the implantation of a Bard Inferior Vena Cava ("IVC") filter, a prescription medical device. She has asserted three strict products liability counts (manufacturing defect, information defect (failure to warn) and design defect), six negligence counts (design, manufacture, failure to recall/retrofit, failure to warn, negligent misrepresentation and negligence per se), two breach of warranty counts (express and implied), two counts sounding in fraud (fraudulent misrepresentation and fraudulent concealment), an unfair and deceptive trade practices count, and a claim for punitive damages.
 - 3. Defendants deny the allegations contained in the Complaint.
- 4. After four years, the completion of general issue discovery, and the conduct of three bellwether trials, Judge Campbell ordered that cases, which were not settled or were not close to settling, be transferred or remanded to the appropriate jurisdictions around the country for case-specific discovery and trial. As a part of that process, he established a "track" system, wherein certain cases were placed on tracks either to finalize settlement paperwork, continue settlement negotiations, or be remanded or transferred.
- 5. This case was transferred to this Court on March 30, 2020 because at the time it was not close to settling. But, since that date, the Parties have engaged in further settlement discussions and have recently reached a settlement in principle.
- 6. Accordingly, the Parties request that this Court issue an order staying discovery and pretrial deadlines until February 26, 2021 to allow the Parties time to finalize the settlement. This will prevent unnecessary expenditures of the Parties and judicial resources as well as place this case on a similar "track" as the MDL cases Judge Campbell determined should continue settlement dialogue.
- 7. A district court has broad discretion over pretrial discovery rulings. Crawford-El v. Britton, 523 U.S. 574, 598 (1998); accord Republic of Ecuador v. Hinchee, 741 F.3d 1185, 1188-89 (11th Cir. 2013); Thermal Design, Inc. v. Am. Soc'y of Heating, Refrigerating & Air-Conditioning Eng'rs, Inc., 755 F.3d 832, 837 (7th Cir. 2014); see also Cook

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v. Kartridg Pak Co., 840 F.2d 602, 604 (8th Cir. 1988) ("A district court must be free to use and control pretrial procedure in furtherance of the orderly administration of justice.").

- 8. Under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 26(c) and 26(d), a court may limit the scope of discovery or control its sequence. Britton, 523 U.S. at 598. Although settlement negotiations do not automatically excuse a party from its discovery obligations, the parties can seek a stay prior to the cutoff date. Sofo v. Pan-Am. Life Ins. Co., 13 F.3d 239, 242 (7th Cir. 1994); see also Wichita Falls Office Assocs. v. Banc One Corp., 978 F.2d 915, 918 (5th Cir. 1993) (finding that a "trial judge's decision to curtail discovery is granted great deference," and noting that the discovery had been pushed back a number of times because of pending settlement negotiations).
- 9. Facilitating the efforts of parties to resolve their disputes weighs in favor of granting a stay. In Coker v. Dowd, 2:13-cv-0994-JCM-NJK, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 201845, at *2-3 (D. Nev. July 8, 2013), the parties requested a 60-day stay to facilitate ongoing settlement negotiations and permit them to mediate global settlement. The Court granted the stay, finding the parties would be prejudiced if required to move forward with discovery at that time and a stay would potentially prevent an unnecessary complication in the case. *Id.* at *3. Here, the Parties have reached a settlement in principle.
- 10. The Parties agree that the relief sought herein is necessary to handle the case in the most economical fashion yet allow sufficient time to schedule and complete discovery if necessary, consistent with the scheduling obligations of counsel. The relief sought in this Motion is not being requested for delay, but so that justice may be done.

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